

LYND-GEORGE MAKES APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM OF THE ENGLISH

Asserts Great Britain Is Only Allied Nation Not Doing Her Part in Prosecution of European War.

COUNTRY FINANCIALLY CAN OUTLAST GERMANY

Says Workingmen Realize That Their Future Is at Stake and Will Respond to Call of King.

London, May 4 (11:16 p. m.)—The house of commons tonight passed the second reading of the military service bill for immediate general military compulsion. A motion by Richard D. Holt, radical, to reject the bill, was previously defeated by a vote of 246 to 100. The debate on the bill developed no important new points. David Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions, declared that he would rather be driven out of the liberal party and even out of public life than to have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands for men which might constitute the difference between defeat and victory.

Sir John Simon, former home secretary, in opposing the bill, reiterated that it was not alone a question for the military to decide. There was no evidence, he said, that the bill would really add to Great Britain's national force and strength. It would create a maximum amount of hardship with minimum results.

Lloyd-George's Argument.
Speaking on a motion to reject the military service bill, David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, said in the house of commons today that he would rather be driven out of the liberal party, even out of political life altogether, than have upon his conscience the responsibility of refusing the demands for men which might make the difference between defeat and victory.

Will Outstay Germany.
Those who asserted that if the war lasted until 1917, the nation could not "stay the course," were both inaccurate and injudicious. He had consulted the leading financiers of the country, and they had not the least hesitancy in affirming that, however long the war lasted, it would outstay Germany, and that in any case it was wise to apply its full power forthwith.

Mr. Lloyd-George argued that until Russia had completed her equipment so as to employ her immense reserves of men, it was essential that France and Great Britain put every available man in the field.

Bad News for Germans.
Germany, he said, was well aware of the danger of this country failing to take the utmost share it possibly could of this year's burdens immediately, and he ventured to say that the passage of this bill would in itself be about the worst news that the German general staff could read.

England Alone Derelict.
Mr. Lloyd-George, pointing out that all the entente allies were defending their countries by compulsory service, argued that if Great Britain had summoned men to her colors through the empire in the same proportion as France there would have been twice as many men in service. He appreciated fully Great Britain's responsibilities in financing the allies and in maintaining the sea, as well as the transport of troops, and he said that everything into account, Great Britain had still a substantial margin of available men, and he wanted both Germany and the entente allies to know that if it would constitute the difference between victory and submission, this country would summon the whole of that margin to the colors to defend itself.

Faith in Workingmen.
The minister ridiculed the idea that the description involved burdening the working classes and protested against the notion that the working people were to be regarded as a sort of doubtful neutrals.

"The elemental virtues," he declared, "know no class, and patriotism is one of the greatest of them." Replying to the opponents of the bill, who had predicted that the results of the measure would be insignificant, he could tell the house that at the battle of Ypres one division of fresh troops to relieve the exhausted men on either side would have conclusively decided the issue of the battle.

"The working classes," said Mr. Lloyd-George, "know that in the struggle for liberty they would lose more by Prussian domination than any other class in the country. They know perfectly well that if through any neglect on our part or failure to bring up our resources, Germany

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, May 4.—New Mexico: Friday and Saturday fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 81 degrees; minimum, 32 degrees; range, 49 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 79 degrees; west wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
Yesterday
\$55,429.71.

should triumph, humanity could not endure long under that yoke."

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO GAIN AN ESTATE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Chicago, May 4.—The nurse of Miss Gertrude's hospital, Ontario, made statements today to Assistant State's Attorney Ramsey concerning the circumstances under which Mrs. Annie Doolie Ledgerwood Matters is said to have gained possession of a girl she claimed was her daughter. Mrs. Matters, with Thelma Mellon and Harry Edwards, are on trial charged with conspiracy to falsify a spurious heir on the estate of Fred Matters.

According to Mrs. Ramsey, who refused to give the names of the nurse, the mother superior told him Mrs. Matters had lost her husband and that she wanted to adopt a boy and raise it as her own. She took a fancy to a child said to be the daughter of Jessie Bryan, according to the attorney's information, and was permitted to take it away.

Mrs. Ramsey, he said, that Mrs. Matters informed her husband's father was wealthy and would believe the child was her own.

BRAZIL CALLS UPON GERMANY TO EXPLAIN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Rio Janeiro, May 4.—The Brazilian government has notified the German government that it has received an inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco in order to be able to act with certainty for the defense of its neutral rights.

KITCHENER PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO TOWNSEND

Secretary for War Blames Weather and Smallness of Force for Disaster to British Arms on Tigris.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
London, May 4 (4:15 p. m.)—In the house of lords today Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the secretary for war, warmly eulogized General Townsend and the defenders of Kut-el-Amara, and read General Townsend's last dispatches, which are as follows: "We are pleased to know that we have done our duty and recognize that our situation is one of the fortunes of war. We thank you, General Gorham, for the place were so excellent for the defense of British relief army," and all ranks of the Tigris force for the great efforts you have made to save us."

Lord Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to General Townsend and his troops, "whose dogged determination and splendid courage had earned for them so honorable a place in the annals of our country."

After a series of brilliantly fought engagements, continued Lord Kitchener, General Townsend decided to hold the strategically important position at Kut-el-Amara, and it should not be forgotten that his dispositions for the defense of the Tigris, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, were not able to penetrate his lines. The house would not fail to realize, the war minister believed, how tense was the strain upon these troops."

WOMEN NOT TO NAME PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Chicago, May 4.—The woman's party convention here, June 5-7, does not contemplate the nomination of a woman presidential candidate.

Statements that a woman would be nominated have been credited to Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional union, but Miss Paul said today that the wrong interpretation had been put on her words.

"We have not yet reached the stage where it would be wise to put forward a woman candidate for the highest office in the land," said Miss Paul. "Our convention will merely attempt to take full advantage of the balance of power held by women in the suffrage states to help elect such candidates as will assist in passing the Anthony amendment to the constitution."

CONFEREES NOT ABLE TO AGREE ON PROVISIONS OF ARMY BILL

House Members Reject Volunteer Idea and Nitrate Plant Have Opposition of Ail Republicans.

NATIONAL GUARD GETS IN ITS DEADLY WORK

President and Congress May Again Come Into Serious Conflict Over Policy to Be Adopted.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, May 4.—Conferees on the army reorganization bill late today disagreed on important features of the measure and adjourned until matters in disagreement can be taken up in the house. The rocks on which the committee broke were the federal volunteer army and the \$15,000,000 government nitrate plant amendments adopted by the senate.

Notwithstanding the disagreement, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate conferees, said tonight he had hopes that a good bill eventually would be worked out.

Some Progress Made.
Up to the time of the break, which had been forecast, the conferees had been making good progress on regular army reorganization and reserve features. They had tentatively agreed on a standing army in time of peace of 180,000 men, 40,000 more than the house bill carried, and an elastic organization scheme contained in the senate bill which would provide for expansion in time of war or threatened war to 220,000 men. They also agreed to the house bill reorganization plan for the national guard, which would provide for federalization of this reserve force and its expansion to approximately 400,000 men.

Volunteer Plan Doomed.
Early in the day Representative Hay, chairman of the house conferees, discussed the volunteer army reserve section of the senate bill with President Wilson. The president was understood to favor it, although no statement was made regarding the conference. Representative Hay is said to have told the president that the house would not accept the volunteer force.

National Guard Jealous.
Champions of the national guard feared that the proposed new force would operate to the disadvantage of the guard, and there was strong opposition to the plan in both house and senate. In the senate the volunteer force won by a majority of only two votes.

Representative Hay in his talk with the president also discussed the nitrate plant feature, and the president insisted that it should be left in the bill.

Against Nitrate Plant.
If the president continues to insist on the nitrate plant provision, it was declared, another clash between the executive and the house will ensue. Republicans are standing solidly against the nitrate provision, insisting that it is being urged by a "water power" lobby. Many democrats also oppose it.

UNION OF METHODISTS HOPED FOR BY BISHOP

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 4.—A diocesan conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in America, was recommended in a report submitted to the general conference today by Bishop Cranston for the commission on federation, to which the conference had referred the preliminary negotiations. The commission endorsed the proposal to unite the branches of the denomination, and requested the appointment of a commission authorized to conduct negotiations with the Methodist Episcopal church south, the Methodist Protestant church, and other kindred Wesleyan bodies. This commission would report with recommendations to the general conference in 1920.

The report embodied, without comment, a proposed plan of unity endorsed by the southern church which, by action of the conference today, was submitted to a special committee, with instructions to report within ten days. This plan embodies a unification of the Methodist bodies into one general conference with three subordinate quadrennial conferences, one each for the east, west and south.

That reluctance exists among the branches of Methodism to abandon their separate existence, was indicated in the report.

AMERICAN TRADE IN PHILIPPINES GROWS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
New York, May 4.—In a compilation issued today by the foreign trade department of the National City bank, an enormous growth of trade between the United States and Philippine islands is shown for the last sixteen years that the islands have been under the American flag.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

The curtain of fire of the French has set at naught another German attack launched against the trenches which the French recently captured at Le Morie Homme. This engagement, which is characterized by Paris as a small one, has been the only fighting by infantry on the French and Belgian fronts. A very violent bombardment is reported in the region of hill 304, northwest of Verdun.

The Germans are still throwing shells in great numbers against the skull bridgehead of the Russians on the eastern front. There also has been a heavy artillery duel between the Germans and the Russians in the region south Krovo.

The allied bombardments and isolated infantry attacks are in progress on the Austro-Italian front. The Turks started two offensive movements against the Russians, one in the region of Balbut and the other near Erzingan. Both were repulsed, according to Petrograd. The German General Liman von Sanders is superintending the concentration of Turkish troops in north Smyrna and defense measures for Turkey's Asiatic coast.

3 LEADERS EXECUTED IN DUBLIN CASTLE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
London, May 3 (2:25 a. m.)—The execution of Patrick H. Pearse, Thomas J. Clarke, and James J. Connelley, three leaders of the rebellion took place in Dublin Castle, according to dispatches from Belfast.

James Connelley, who was wounded, cannot yet be placed on trial.

The other three sentences to the proclamation of the Irish republic, Sean MacDiarmid, Harmon Ceannt and Joseph Plunkett fell during the fighting.

RAILROAD HEADS CHARGED WITH FOULISH LETTERS

Southern and Louisville & Nashville Presidents Said to Have Agreed Upon Division of the South.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, May 4.—Correspondence published today in the New York Times, between Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and the late Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railroad, relating to an alleged agreement to divide the south between the two roads, was introduced by counsel for the interstate commerce commission at today's investigation of the Louisville & Nashville's affairs.

In the correspondence the writers blamed themselves for the error, and Pizarro, conquerors of a new world, to divide it, an agreement to take North America and one South America, neither to touch the isthmus and unable to agree on Patagonia.

President Smith of the Louisville & Nashville said he remembered such correspondence and characterized it as "rot."

The correspondence was dated in 1896 and resulted, Chief Counsel Folk of the interstate commerce commission said, from a meeting between Smith and Spencer at Kennesaw, Ga., October 13, 1894. The first letter from Mr. Smith to Mr. Spencer, Mr. Folk read into the record as follows:

"Pizarro: How shall we divide the new world?
"Cortez: I will take North America and you can have South America except—and neither of us will do anything to disturb without notice to and co-operation of the other."
"Pizarro: While Patagonia is not a very large part of the world, yet perhaps it is as much as I can take."

Private and Confidential.
This letter was dated on Pennsylvania railroad train No. 21, February 23, 1896, and after this introduction Mr. Folk took up details of the railroad situation in the south.

The next letter, apparently from Mr. Smith to Mr. Spencer, was dated New York, February 28, 1896, and began as follows:

"Private and confidential.
"Dear Sir: Your letter of the 22nd inst.

"Pizarro: Since our last conversation the division of the new world between us has made some progress."
"Cortez: Yes, you seem to have acquired Patagonia and I have secured a considerable part of North America."

"Pizarro: But it seems to me you have acquired a considerable neck of the isthmus, which is the connecting link between us. Was it understood that connecting link which touched both of us should be a matter of consultation before action or not?"

Mr. Folk then read from the letter a "statement of principles on which the alleged understanding was based, which included, among other things, the Louisville & Nashville, the Southern would acquire lines in the territory of the other and that neither would foster construction of new lines nor completion of unfinished lines into the territory of the other."

WASHINGTON IS SATISFIED WITH PROPOSITION OF GENERAL SCOTT

Chief of Staff Is Notified by Secretary Baker That Plan Outlined Is Agreeable to Administration.

CARRANZA'S FORMAL ASSENT NECESSARY

Pershing's Forces Are to Remain in Northern Mexico as Buffer Between Border and Raids by Bandits.

PRESIDENT APPROVES SCOTT'S AGREEMENT

Washington, May 4.—President Wilson announced tonight that the tentative agreement between General Scott and General Obregon covering the future operations of the American military forces in Mexico provides a basis of co-operation which promises to prevent misunderstanding and strengthens the cordial relations of the two republics.

Although there was no formal announcement of the action, notification that the Scott-Obregon agreement is acceptable to the American government was telegraphed to General Scott at El Paso and to General Obregon at Mexico City.

General Scott is authorized to exchange formal acceptance with General Obregon as soon as the latter has obtained the approval of General Carranza and officials here are confident that it will be tomorrow or Saturday.

President Wilson issued this statement: "I have examined, with the secretary of war, the report made by General Hugh L. Scott of the conference between him and General Obregon, secretary of war of the republic of Mexico."

"The report includes a tentative agreement to support the future operations of both the American and Mexican military forces and evidences cordial co-operation between the two governments in their common purpose."

"As this agreement is being submitted to the de facto government of Mexico, it would not be proper for me to permit its publication until that government has had opportunity to examine and consider its provisions. The full text of the proposed agreement will be given immediately on its acceptance by both governments."

"The agreement provides a basis of co-operation which promises to prevent misunderstanding and strengthens the cordial relations of the two republics."

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, May 4.—Notification that the plan of co-operative action in the Mexican border region mapped out at the El Paso conference is acceptable to the Washington government was forwarded to General Scott late today by Secretary Baker.

Pending its formal acceptance by General Carranza, administration officials here declined to make public the text of the agreement or discuss its details in any way. There was no doubt in official circles, however, that the plan would be ratified within a few hours at most, and the disturbing situation on the border and in northern Mexico be disposed of.

Secretary Baker carried to the White House today General Scott's long report of his meetings with General Obregon, at which the agreement was worked out. Later he informed Secretary Lansing of the plan, instructions to General Scott, authorizing him to hold a final conference with General Obregon and close the matter.

Formal Statement Issued.
It is expected President Wilson will issue a formal statement regarding the agreement as soon as word comes that General Carranza had approved it. No official outline of the plan was available tonight, but it is known that in substance it provides for an active campaign by Carranza troops against bandits in the region south of the present lines of the American expedition and for the gradual withdrawal of the American forces to the border, as the ability of the Mexican troops to police the country adequately is demonstrated. Use of the Mexican railways in keeping the American expedition supplied also is provided, and in return the expeditionary forces are pledged to exercise every possible precaution to avoid clashes with the townspeople in the regions in which they are passing to the south in any event. The best information at the war department as to the present location of the American forces shows that General Pershing is at Nampiqui, but that patrols are at work in the south of that place pursuing scattered bands of outlaws. General Pershing's reports have indicated that the great majority of his command are inactive pending the outcome of the El Paso conference.

Neither the state department nor the Mexican embassy received any dispatches from Mexico City during the day bearing on General Carranza's attitude toward the Scott-Obregon agreement. It is possible the word of Carranza's action will come through General Obregon. The military advisers are maintaining at the

border to complete their task as soon as word comes from President Wilson and the Mexican first chief that they are satisfied with the plan of action.

No action toward hastening exportation of arms and ammunition, now at the border awaiting permits to cross into Mexico, was taken today at the state or treasury departments. This subject is expected to be brought up for consideration by General Carranza's diplomatic representative, Eliseo Arredondo, as soon as the El Paso agreement has been ratified.

Pending the demonstration by the Carranza forces of their intention and power to clear the whole border region of bandits, it is understood that no movement toward withdrawing any of the troops now on the border will be made.

With the expedition well established in Mexico, as a buffer against bandit raids on border towns and ranches under local guard as well as it is believed that there can be no recurrence of border raids, even if the Carranza troops are not able immediately to capture or kill Villa and his followers. No chances will be taken, however, and the double guard will be maintained until definite information is available to show that the bandit menace is at an end.

FINAL CONFERENCE EARLY THIS MORNING

El Paso, Tex., May 4.—The third and final conference of Generals Scott and Obregon, at which the complete details of the agreement for military co-operation in the hunt of Villistas will be settled, probably will be held tomorrow morning at the immigration station located at the American end of the international bridge.

This was announced tonight after the report of Secretary Baker to General Scott's report on the last conference with General Obregon was received.

The news that President Wilson had found the tentative agreement acceptable was received with satisfaction by Mexican quarters tonight. It was indicated that General Obregon would bring to the ensuing conference a formal approval of the agreement by the Mexican government and that matters would soon be adjusted.

In Mexican quarters tonight it was reported that before long the zone of operations of American troops would be limited to an area some distance north of the present base at Colonia Dublan.

Governor Calles of Sonora has instructed his columns along the Sonora-Chihuahua border to be careful to avoid all contact with General Pershing's forces.

FARM LOAN BILL PASSES SENATE BY HEAVY VOTE

Fifty-eight "Ayes" Are Recorded in Its Favor While Five "Noes" Are Heard, All of Them Republican.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, May 4.—The Hollis farm loan bill embodying the administration plan for establishing a system of rural credits passed the senate tonight by a vote of 58 to 5.

Senators Brandegee, Lodge, Oliver, Page and Wadsworth, all republicans, voted against the measure.

The bill, after almost two weeks of debate, passed the senate practically as reported by the banking committee. An amendment by Senator Smoot reducing the ceiling of the farm loan board from \$10,000 to \$7,500, which was adopted by a vote of 26 to 25, in the committee of the whole, was reconsidered when the bill reached the senate and was defeated, 29 to 21, although eight democratic senators voted with the republicans for the reduction.

A somewhat similar bill has been reported by the house banking committee, and it is said will be brought up for consideration in the house soon. Like the senate measure, it would create a chain of farm loan banks, but it differs in means of operation.

The senate bill provides for a non-partisan farm loan board to consist of the secretary of the treasury and four others, constituting general control of a farm loan system of twelve or more land banks, and of farm loan associations through which loans actually would be made.

The principal fight on the bill was directed at the sections exempting the banks and their mortgages from taxation and permitting employees to be chosen without regard to the civil service.

U. S. CRUISER ORDERED TO TROUBLE ZONE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
San Diego, Calif., May 4.—Radio orders were sent from here today to Commander M. E. French of the cruiser Denver to proceed with his vessel from Topolobampo, Sinaloa, to Salina Cruz. The Denver was under orders to leave Topolobampo for San Diego, to hold target practice, having been relieved by the cruiser Chattanooga.

Salina Cruz, which is the western terminal of Tehuantepec railway, was reported recently to have been the scene of an anti-American demonstration following the attack on American troops at Paria.

GREGORY KNOWS WHO PAID FOR TELEGRAMS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, May 4.—Attorney General Gregory announced tonight that he had recovered conclusive information about the source of some of the money spent for deluging members of the senate and house last week with telegrams urging that no steps be taken which might lead to war with Germany. He refused to say the source, but said a statement was given out by his department in connection with the telegrams.

GERMAN REPLY DOES NOT MEET DEMANDS MADE BY WASHINGTON

Press Dispatches Indicate That Berlin Holds to Right to Sink Merchant Vessels When Armed.

PRESIDENT WILSON FIRM IN POSITION

If Note Is as Reported Diplomatic Relations Are Likely to Be Broken Off With Little Ceremony.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, May 4.—Germany's reply to the demand of the United States for immediate abandonment of the present methods of submarine warfare, delivered to Ambassador Gerard today, was awaited by officials of the Washington government tonight with expectant tension. They were without any definite idea of what the communication contained. A brief message from Ambassador Gerard, as well as press reports, however, had created the impression that the imperial government would propose conditions which the United States could not accept.

President Is Firm.
It was reiterated that President Wilson stood unalterably by the position declared in the note to Germany—that the abandonment of present submarine methods must be declared and effected immediately or the United States must sever diplomatic relations. This demand was deemed to permit of no argument and high officials reportedly have asserted that anything short of a literal compliance would be followed by a diplomatic rupture.

Test Expected Today.
The official copy of the note hardly will reach Washington before tomorrow night, but the document was given to the press in Berlin late tonight and the unofficial text was expected to reach the United States early tomorrow morning.

Ambassador Gerard's message was sent before he had examined the note itself. Its meaning was not entirely clear because of errors in transmission of the diplomatic decipher.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment on the message, saying he was not sure that Mr. Gerard, not having seen the note itself, might have made inaccurate deductions. Furthermore, the ambassador had indicated that his message might be regarded as being highly confidential.

Error in Deciphering.
Secretary Lansing sent the dispatch to the White House for the information of the president. At the same time an effort was made to have the errors of transmission corrected. It appeared tonight, however, that the contents of the note would be known before the corrections could be made.

Officials gave special consideration to press dispatches saying that the German government had behind him in efforts to avoid a breach of relations with the United States so far as can be done without sacrificing the principle enunciated in the German manifesto of February 8.

Where Conflict Arises.
This manifesto of February 8 announced to the world Germany's intention of treating as warships armed merchantmen of hostile nations. It was clearly indicated that in the future Germany intended to sink without warning belligerent merchant ships carrying armament on the ground that they were armed for purposes of offense, and that commanders of British merchantmen, however, were instructed to attack German submarines.

Wilson's Position.
The position of the United States, that merchant ships have a right to arm themselves for defense purposes, and that as long as armament was carried and used for defensive purposes the vessels should receive the same treatment as other peaceful trading ships. This position was stated and elaborated upon in a memorandum on the subject prepared by Secretary Lansing at the direction of President Wilson and only a few days after the dispatch of the note to Germany.

One Hopeful Note.
Some officials tonight held a hopeful indication in a press dispatch which stated that considerable participation was apparent in Berlin over the effect which "concessions" to be made might have on German public opinion.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing prepared to remain up late tonight to see the unofficial text of the reply carried in press dispatches, but abandoned the idea when it became known that the dispatches would not be available before morning. A special corps of operators was kept on duty at the state department to receive the official text, though at midnight word had not come from Ambassador Gerard that he was ready to send the documents.

The German memorandum of February 8, referred to in the above dispatch, was addressed to the neutral nations and declared that after February 18 Germany would consider all armed merchantmen belonging to countries at war with Germany as liable to attack and that such vessels would be sunk without warning.

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The Day in Congress

SENATE.
Resumed debate on rural credits. Conferees continued deliberation on army reorganization bill by a vote of 58 to 5.

HOUSE.
Considered unanimous consent business. Passed bill authorizing naval and marine officers and enlisted men to voluntarily serve under Haitian government. Passed numerous minor bills by unanimous consent. Adjourned at 5:35 p. m. until noon Friday.